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Peter DeLuca Carter, DeLuca, Farrell & Schmidt, LLP Suite 225 445 Broad Hollow Road Melville, NY 11747			DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2681	
DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/635,955	DELUCA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pierre-Louis Desir	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 and 28-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-26 and 28-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26, and 28-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Comp, Pub. No. 2004/0203579.

Regarding claim 15, Com discloses a cellular telephone comprising: a memory storing a telephone directory (i.e., address book database) (see fig. 2, page 2, paragraphs 12-13); a processor having access to the telephone directory stored in the memory (i.e., controller) (see fig. 2, page 2, paragraph 12); and a set of instructions capable of being executed by the processor for parsing Caller ID information, said Caller ID information including at least a telephone number and an entity assigned the telephone number (i.e., call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device, which includes include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls, and party names) (see page 2, paragraph 12); and storing the parsed Caller ID information as a

telephone directory listing within the telephone directory, wherein the processor creates the telephone directory listing using the caller ID information and stores the telephone directory listing within the memory (see page 2, paragraph 12).

Regarding claim 16, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 15 rejection) wherein the processor further executes the set of instructions for performing the step of transferring at least the stored telephone directory listing to a remote central station (see abstract, and page 2, paragraph 14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-8, 10-14, 17-24, 26, 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comp, Pub. No. 2004/0203579, in view of Celik (Pub. No. US 2004/0236792).

Regarding claim 1, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (i.e., mobile user device) (see abstract) comprising: a memory storing a telephone directory (i.e., address book database) (see paragraphs 12-13, and 27); a processor (inherent part of a mobile device) having access to the telephone directory stored in the memory (i.e., controller) (page 2, paragraph 12); and a set of instructions capable of being executed by the processor for: establishing a communication link with a remote central station (i.e., user-initiated transfers of information from the network to a

user device) (see paragraph 26). Also, Comp discloses that the information may thereafter be transferred from the network storage location to a new user device associated with the user who previously transferred the user-specific information (see abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to immediately conceptualize that any authorized user with the appropriate identification code could have requested the transfer of the user-specific information to his/her device (see page 4, paragraph 26).

Although Comp discloses a mobile user device comprising receiving a telephone directory listing created and transmitted to the remote central station using a computing device (see figs. 2-4, and paragraph 12) and storing the received telephone directory in the memory of the cellular phone (see paragraphs 26-27), Comp does not specifically disclose that the computing device that is used to create and transmit the directory listing does not correspond to the subscriber of the cellular telephone.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management method includes stages of assigning a first user a unique user identifier, storing information related to the first user in a remote database operatively coupled to a remote device, and enabling a second user to access the remote database over a wireless network using a second device to retrieve the information related to the first user by retrieving the unique user identifier (see paragraph 7. Also refer to paragraph 74).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users

access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 2, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for transmitting identification data to the remote central station for identifying the telephone directory stored within the memory of the remote central station (i.e., using an obtained identification code, the user request directory information) (see page 4, and paragraph 26. Also refer to Celik paragraph 7).

Regarding claim 3, Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 1 rejection above).

Although Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described above (refer to claim 1 reasoning), Comp does not specifically disclose a telephone wherein the received directory was created by and transferred to the remote central station using a computing device other than the cellular telephone.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management method includes stages of assigning a first user a unique user identifier, storing information related to the first user in a remote database operatively coupled to a remote device, and enabling a second user to access the remote database over a wireless network using a second device to retrieve the information related to the first user by retrieving the unique user identifier (see paragraph 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users

access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 4, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) further comprising a display (see paragraph 12) and a keypad (paragraph 12).

Although Comp discloses a cellular telephone wherein the user can request the transfer of contact information wherein the requested or selected contact information is sent, thereby obviously displayed on the device (see paragraph 26), Comp does not specifically disclose displayed telephone directory or contact information.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device wherein selected contact information is displayed on the device (see paragraph 68).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 5, Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described, Comp does not specifically disclose a cellular telephone wherein the step of storing the received telephone directory includes overwriting at least a portion of the telephone directory stored within the memory of the cellular telephone with the received telephone directory.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device comprising wherein storing the received contact information includes overwriting (i.e., updating) the telephone directory stored within the memory of the wireless device (see paragraph 68).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user accurate contact information.

Regarding claim 6, Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 2 rejection).

Although Comp discloses a device comprising transmitting identification data to the remote central station (see paragraph 26), Comp does not specifically disclose a cellular telephone wherein the transmission of identification data occurs on a periodic basis.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device periodically contacting the remote computer to update the address book (see paragraph 92). Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that at every contact to the remote computer, the wireless device would transmit identification information to the remote computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by the teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to allow the device to obtain up-to-date contact information.

Regarding claim 7, Comp discloses a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Comp discloses a telephone as described, Comp does not specifically disclose a telephone wherein comprising the step of instructing the remote central station to broadcast the telephone directory to a plurality of cellular telephones.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management system includes authorized access list wherein other users have authorized access to the information for the first user (see abstract and paragraphs 7 and 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 8, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for receiving a message transmitted from the remote central station indicating that the telephone directory is available for transmission from the remote central station to the cellular telephone for storage within the memory of the cellular telephone (i.e., a vendor may deliver an appropriate request to the call log manager and/or the address book manager to transfer a particular user's information to the new user device) (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25); and transmitting a signal to the remote central station, said signal including at least an identification code identifying the telephone directory available for transmission (i.e., a specific authorization or identification code may be required to initiate such transfer) (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25).

Regarding claim 10, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for transferring the telephone directory stored in the memory of the cellular telephone to the remote central station (see paragraph 14) and instructing the remote central station to store the transferred telephone directory within a memory for a particular time period (i.e., the address book manager is operative for managing the storage of user-specific contact information for individual users at a network storage location. The user-specific contact information is information that is transferred to the address book manager from a user device. Thus, the telephone directory is stored within a memory for a particular time period, which may be the time when a user purchases a new user device) (see page 3, paragraph 21, and page 4, paragraph 25).

Regarding claim 11, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 10 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for automatically instructing the remote central station to transmit the stored telephone directory or a portion thereof to the cellular telephone after lapse of the particular time period (i.e., when a user purchases a new user device, the call log and/or contact information stored at the network storage location(s) associated with the user may be conveniently downloaded to the new user device during an initial programming of the device) (see paragraphs 25-26).

Regarding claim 12, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection), wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for transmitting an identification code to the remote central station for identifying the telephone directory, which is assigned the identification code and is stored within the memory of the remote central station (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraphs 25-26).

Regarding claim 13, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for transmitting information corresponding to the subscriber to the remote central station during a registration process (in a cellular communication system, a vendor will usually program a new cellular telephone for a purchaser to, among other things, associate an identification number of the telephone with a telephone number assigned to the user. This process will typically require communication with a remote network server) (see paragraph 25. Also refer to Celik paragraphs 40-42), wherein the registration process includes the step of registering the subscriber with the remote central station (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25. Also refer to Celik paragraphs 40-42).

Regarding claim 14, Comp discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for performing the steps of: identifying a calling party's telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information (i.e., the call log database may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see page 2, paragraph 12); and transmitting the Caller ID information to the remote central station for creating a telephone directory listing using the caller ID information and storing the telephone directory listing within the memory of the remote central station (see fig. 2, abstract, and page 2, paragraph 12)

Regarding claim 17, Comp discloses telephone directory management system (see abstract) comprising: a remote central station having a memory for storing a plurality of telephone directories (see paragraphs 9, 16 and 19) each assigned an individual identification code (see paragraph 19) and at least one processor having access to the plurality of telephone directories stored in the memory (see paragraphs 16 and 20); a plurality of cellular telephones each corresponding to a different subscriber and each storing a telephone directory (see fig. 3, and pages 2-3, paragraphs 16 and 19) and having a processor for executing a set of instructions for establishing a communication link with the remote central station (i.e., the information transfer module will first call an appropriate network server in the system) (see fig. 2, page 2, paragraph 15); transferring at least a portion of the telephone directory stored to the remote central station (see fig. 2, paragraph 14); and a set of instructions capable of being executed by the at least one processor for identifying at least a portion of a telephone directory of the plurality of telephone directories stored by the remote central station and corresponding to at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones (see paragraphs 22 and 26) and transferring at least the identified portion of the telephone directory to at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones (see figs. 2-3, page 3, paragraph 22, and page 4, paragraph 26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to immediately conceptualize that any authorized users with the appropriate identification code could have requested the transfer of the user-specific information to his/her device (see page 4, paragraph 26).

Although Comp discloses a directory management as described, Comp does not specifically disclose a directory management comprising transferring telephone directory to at least two of the plurality of cellular telephone.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management system includes authorized access list wherein other users have authorized access to the information for the first user (see abstract and paragraphs 7 and 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 18, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection), wherein the establishing and transferring steps are performed on a periodic basis (i.e., a user device is programmed to initiate transfers of contact information to the network at predetermined times) (see fig. 3, page 3, paragraph 22).

Regarding claim 19, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein identifying and transferring steps are performed on a periodic basis (i.e., the user may program the user device to make transfers at periodic intervals, wherein the information transfer module will first call an appropriate network server in the system, at the predetermined time, to request a transfer of contact information to the network. After an authentication procedure, the network server may then manage the transfer and storage of the contact information to the appropriate network storage location) (see fig. 2, page 2, paragraphs 15-16).

Regarding claim 20, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein the processor of at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones executes the set of instructions for performing the step of instructing the remote central station to broadcast a telephone directory

stored within the memory to the cellular telephone (see figs. 2-3, page 3, paragraph 22, and page 4, paragraph 26).

Although Comp discloses a system as described, Comp does not specifically disclose a system comprising transferring telephone directory to the plurality of cellular telephone.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management system includes authorized access list wherein other users have authorized access to the information for the first user (see abstract and paragraphs 7 and 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 21, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for receiving a message transmitted from the remote central station indicating that a telephone directory is available for transmission (i.e., a vendor may deliver an appropriate request to the call log manager and/or the address book manager to transfer a particular user's information to the new user device) (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25); and transmitting a signal to the remote central station, said signal including at least an identification code identifying the telephone directory available for transmission (i.e., a specific authorization or identification code may be required to initiate such transfer) (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25).

Regarding claim 22, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for identifying a calling party's telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information (i.e., the call log database may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see page 2, paragraph 12); and transmitting the Caller ID information to the remote central station for creating a telephone directory listing using the Caller ID information and storing the telephone directory listing within the memory of the remote central station (see fig. 2, abstract, and page 2, paragraph 12).

Regarding claim 23, Comp discloses a method for managing telephone directories corresponding to a plurality of cellular telephones (see fig. 3), said method comprising the steps of: storing a plurality of telephone directories each corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of cellular telephones within a memory of the remote central station (see paragraphs 19-21); processing instructions received by the remote central station for identifying at least one telephone directory stored within the remote central station (i.e., the call log manager is operative for maintaining a call log for individual users at a network storage location. The call log maintained for a user by the call log manager will typically include the same or similar information to that stored within a corresponding user device within the system. That is, the call log may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls associated

with the user) (see paragraphs 19 and 26); and transferring the at least one identified telephone directory to at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones (see paragraphs 25-26), wherein the plurality of cellular telephones have the capability of transferring a respective telephone directory to the remote central station for storage therein (see paragraphs 14 and 22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to immediately conceptualize that any authorized users with the appropriate identification code could have requested the transfer of the user-specific information to his/her device (see page 4, paragraph 26).

However, Celik discloses a wireless device (see paragraph 9) wherein an information management system includes authorized access list wherein other users have authorized access to the information for the first user (see abstract and paragraphs 7 and 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Although Comp discloses a method as described, Comp does not specifically disclose a method comprising transferring telephone directory information to at least two of the plurality of cellular telephones, wherein one of the at least two of the plurality of cellular telephones includes a cellular telephone which does not correspond to the at least one identified telephone directory.

Regarding claim 24, Comp discloses a method (see claim 23 rejection), wherein prior to processing, further comprising the step of transmitting a message by the remote central station to the at least a subset of the plurality of cellular telephones indicating that the telephone directory

is available for transmission to at least the subset of the plurality of cellular telephones for storage thereat (i.e., a vendor may deliver an appropriate request to the call log manager and/or the address book manager to transfer a particular user's information to the new user device) (see fig. 3, page 4, paragraphs 25-26).

Regarding claim 26, Comp discloses a method (see claim 23 rejection) further comprising the steps of: receiving Caller ID information, i.e., a calling party's telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to; processing the received Caller ID information to create at least one telephone directory listing i.e., the call log database may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see page 2, paragraph 12); and storing the at least one telephone directory listing within the remote central station, wherein the at least one identified telephone directory includes the at least one telephone directory listing (see fig. 2, abstract, and page 2, paragraph 12).

Regarding claim 28, Comp discloses a method (see claim 31 rejection), wherein the telephone directory listing includes information selected from the group consisting of name (see paragraph 13), home telephone number, mobile telephone number (Comp discloses that the address may typically include telephone numbers (it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to envision that telephone numbers may include home and mobile number) (see paragraph 13), home address, business address, e-mail address, and web-site address (it would have been

obvious to one skilled in the art that home address, business address, e-mail address, and web-site address may be included as other contact information) (see paragraph 13).

Regarding claim 29, Comp discloses a method (see claim 23 rejection) further comprising the step of charging a fee to at least one subscriber of the plurality of cellular telephones (i.e., the call log manager only maintains call logs for users who subscribe to a call log service (e.g., for a small monthly fee)) (see page 3, paragraph 20).

Regarding claim 30, Comp discloses a method (see claim 23 rejection) wherein prior to the transferring step, displaying the at least one identified telephone directory via a display of at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones; and selecting at least a portion of the displayed telephone directory desired to be transmitted from the remote central station to the at least one the plurality of cellular telephones.

Although Comp discloses a method wherein the user can request the transfer of contact information wherein the requested or selected contact information is sent, thereby obviously displayed on the device (see paragraph 26), Comp does not specifically disclose a method wherein prior to the transferring step, displaying the at least one identified telephone directory via a display of at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones; and selecting at least a portion of the displayed telephone directory desired to be transmitted from the remote central station to the at least one the plurality of cellular telephones.

However, Celik discloses a wireless device wherein selected contact information is displayed on the device (see paragraph 68).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation

for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 31, Comp discloses a method comprising receiving at a remote central station the telephone directory listing transmitted by the first cellular telephone (see paragraph 14); storing the telephone directory listing within a memory of the remote central station (see paragraphs 12-14); receiving at the remote central station identification data transmitted by the cellular telephone (see paragraph 26); identifying the telephone directory listing by the remote central station using the received identification data (see paragraph 26) and transmitting by the remote central station the telephone directory listing created (see paragraph 26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to immediately conceptualize that any authorized user with the appropriate identification code could have requested the transfer of the user-specific information to his/her device (see page 4, paragraph 26).

Although Comp discloses a method wherein a mobile user device comprising receiving a telephone directory listing created and transmitted to the remote central station using a computing device (see figs. 2-4, and paragraph 12), Comp does not specifically disclose that a first cellular telephone associated with a first user is used to create and transmit the directory and a second cellular telephone associated with another user receives the transferred telephone directory from the remote station.

However, Celik discloses a method (see paragraph 9) which includes stages of assigning a first user a unique user identifier, storing information related to the first user in a remote database operatively coupled to a remote device, and enabling a second user to access the remote

database over a wireless network using a second device to retrieve the information related to the first user by retrieving the unique user identifier (see paragraph 7. Also refer to paragraph 74).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the teachings as described by Celik with the teachings of Comp to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data (see paragraph 5).

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comp and Celik, in further view of Miyashita, Pub. No. 2002/0019225.

Comp and Celik disclose a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 1 rejection)

Although the combination discloses a cellular telephone as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a cellular telephone wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for performing the step of instructing the remote central station to transmit the transferred telephone directory to a computing device via at least one network.

However, Miyashita discloses a cellular telephone (see abstract) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for performing the step of instructing the remote central station to transmit the transferred telephone directory to a computing device via at least one network (i.e., the telephone directory data is uploaded into a center on the Internet from a personal computer and the telephone directory data is transmitted from the center to the mobile phone in response to a request from the mobile phone) (see page 1, paragraph 8).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by the combination and Miyashita to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to attain an enhancement in the security of the cellular phone service provider.

7. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comp and Celik, in further view of Kee, U.S. Patent No. 6975854.

Comp and Celik disclose a method as described above (see claim 24 rejection).

Although the combination discloses a method as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a method comprising the step of transmitting a signal by each of the cellular telephones of the subset of the plurality of cellular telephones upon receiving the transmitted message from the remote central station.

However, Kee discloses a method wherein a second mobile terminal transmits complete command after receiving user data from the base station (see col. 3, lines 21-31). Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to immediately conceptualize that after receiving user data, the received mobile device would transmit a signal to the base station acknowledging the receipt of the user data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by Kee with the teachings as disclosed by the combination to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that the connection between the two entities properly ended without complete transfer of the information.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-779. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2681

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Pierre-Louis Desir
AU 2681
02/03/2006



JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER